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1904

PRICE LIST

OF FINE VARIETIES OF

PAPER SHELL PECANS

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U. S. Department of Agriculture



And Other

NUT TREES.

HOW TO PLANT
AND
CARE FOR THEM

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

Of Fruits and Flowers
especially selected and grown
for the Southern States, mailed
on application.

Pierson's Eggshell Pecan.

Grafted on one year seedling in February, 1903. Was 3 feet high
July 15th and bears a cluster of 5 nuts.

SUMMIT NURSERIES,

D. L. PIERSON, Prop.,

MONTICELLO, FLA.

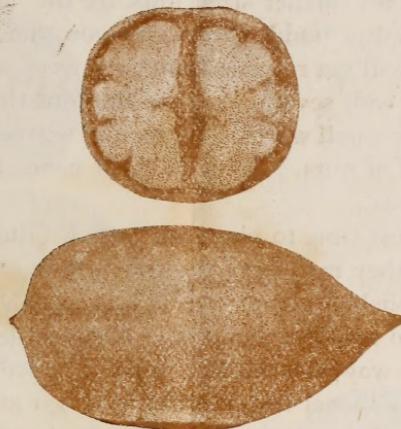
STARTING THE GROVE.

Selection of the Land. This is of first importance, for, no matter how careful one may be in the selection of trees, after treatment &c, unless the soil is suitable all his efforts will be fruitless. Do not plant a pecan grove on old, worn out land, thinking to bring it up and the trees into profitable bearing by fertilizer and care. It takes too long and life is too short, also good land is too plentiful, and to be had at small cost. Plant a pecan grove on the very best land you have or can get. I prefer a medium hammock, naturally moist but not low and wet as the pecan will not thrive on land where water stands any length of time. High pine land that will yield a good corn crop will answer. Soil having a somewhat loose subsoil I find suits the trees well.

Preparation of the Land. Plow deeply early in the fall and harrow well once or twice before planting the trees. This allows the soil to settle and the trash to decay and puts the land in shape to start the trees off rapidly.

Selection of Trees. If you intend planting trees of your own growing they should grow a year or two in nursery row, then be grafted or budded and allowed to grow another year in nursery when they are ready for planting in grove. I would not plant the nuts in the field where trees are wanted as they will not receive the care they require to make them grow off thriftily and it is my judgement that a transplanted tree will, as a rule, have a better shaped top than one not transplanted.

If you intend buying the trees from a nursery, select a concern you can trust to deal honestly with you, and if possible get sample nuts of the varieties offered that you may know what you are planting, supposing of course, that you will plant nothing but grafted or budded trees; and if you plant seedlings it is, of course, much better to use trees grown from choice seed. It is well to combine the following good qualities in the varieties selected if possible: Large size, good flavor, full meat, prolificness and thin shell. While there seems now to be a great demand for very large nuts it is my judgment that in the near future a medium sized nut combining the other qualities mentioned will be the main market nut; though as in other fruits I think that in planting a commercial grove it is advisable to plant several varieties that we may suit all



THE ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

The Admiral Schley easily heads the list as being the finest PAPER SHELL PECAN GROWN. It yields MORE OUNCES OF BETTER FLAVORED MEAT TO THE POUND OF NUTS THAN ANY OTHER. IT WAS THE WINNER OF THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION IN 1900.

THE NUT is medium to large, and the shell is of a beautiful brown, very smooth and free from black streaks and patches. The Shell is very thin, really a true paper shell, so seldom seen among the many so-called paper shell nuts. Though being very thin shelled and almost as easily cracked as a peanut, the shell is so close grained in its composition as to exclude decay germs that usually destroy the flavor of the pecan in a few months. I hav kept nuts of this variety two years in ordinary storage and at the end of that time the meats were plump and sweet and not at all rancid. This is a great point in the quality of a pecan.

THE MEAT fills the shell to its extreme capacity, is of a beautiful, glossy, delicate brown and shines as though varnished, and the flavor leaves nothing to be desired except "some more nuts." It is easily removed from the shell complete and the partitions separating the halves being very thin and hard like parchment, drop out and leave a solid lump of pecan goodness never to be forgotten by a lover of fine nuts.

REMEMBER ITS THE MEATS YOU EAT. THE SHELLS AND PARTITIONS DONT COUNT.

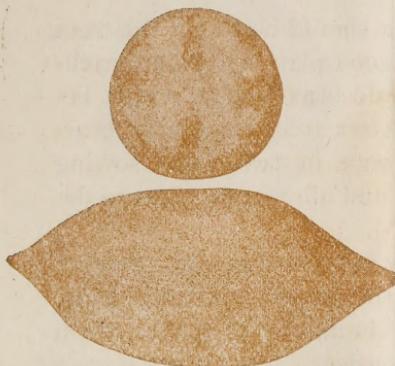
The tree is a very handsome one both in bark and foliage and is an early and prolific bearer.

tastes. Trees bearing the smaller sized nuts are the more prolific, as a rule. Plant grafted or budded trees, for you then know what they will bear. You will get returns from your trees sooner and in planting seedlings you wait several years to find out that fully two-thirds of the trees bear small worthless nuts and scarcely two trees bearing the same kind of nuts. Sorry to say I have a sample of this on my own grounds.

Planting. The best time to plant the trees is during December and January that they may have the full benefit of spring rains and become well established before dry, hot weather. Dig the holes one and a half to two feet across and two feet deep and forty to fifty feet apart each way; thoroughly mix a good handful of complete fertilizer or a shovel full of WELL ROTTED stable manure or compost with the soil thrown out; now cut back the main or tap root of the trees to eighteen inches in length, being careful that roots do not get dry at all in the operation; have a wet sack or blanket at hand and as you trim wrap trees up in it and they should be carried to the field in this wet sack and be taken out one at a time as planted. When ready to plant throw back enough of the soil into the hole to leave it eighteen inches deep which makes it the proper depth for the tree and gives a loose soil for roots to go down into; now get into the hole with both feet, stand tree in center of the hole and have a helper to rake soil in while you straighten out the small side roots and tramp soil closely around them; when hole is nearly full pour in a bucket of water, coming back later on to fill up hole after water has settled away. After a good rain has settled soil about the trees rake in about half pound of good fertilizer around each tree. Planted in this way in good soil the trees will live and grow off thrifitly. I have practiced mulching with leaves or trash but find it makes a harbor for mice, moles, &c., and that they loosen the soil up too much by burrowing around under it. I prefer to keep the top soil cultivated about the trees rather than to mulch them.

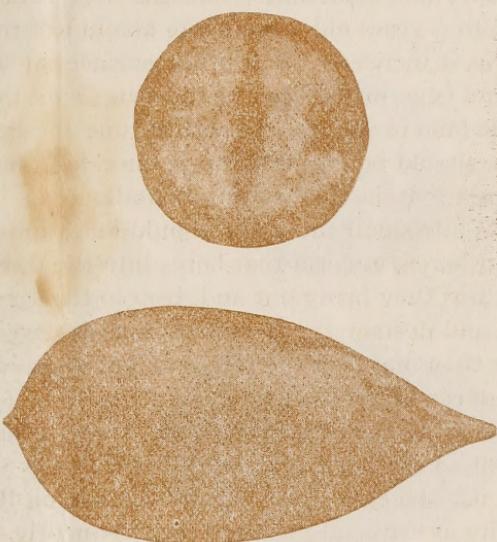
Fertilizing and Cultivation. The trees should be fertilized in January and June of each year, incseasing the quantity as the trees increase in size, good complete fertilizer is best, and the land should be cleanly cultivated until about July or August.

Planting Crops in the Grove. The first few years while the trees are small such crops as potatoes, peas, or pinders may be planted in the middles allowing more room each year for the trees, as their fine feeding roots spread out very rapidly. Do not plant corn, cotton or oats in the grove as they draw too heavily upon the soil



DEWEY.

DEWEY.—Prize winner at Charleston in 1902. Originated in this county from nuts brought from Texas. The nut is of large size, shell thin, meat very full and fine flavored. The tree is a full and regular bearer. We consider this a very fine variety and are planting it largely in our own grove.



LOUISIANA PAPER SHELL.



EGG SHELL

EGG-SHELL.—Origin same as Louisiana paper-shell. The nut is very large and egg shaped with very thin shell. The meat is full and of exquisite flavor as it seems to be blended with that of the English Walnut. The parent tree is a rapid grower with large handsome foliage, and bore its first crop of nuts at six years from the seed.

both of fertility and moisture. The idea should be to get the trees up to good size as soon as possible. A good plan is to plant peaches and plums in the middles as they would bear several crops before the pecans would need the land. After trees come into bearing I plow the land very shallow about once in two years sowing peas broadcast. You can pick the peas and allow the vines to decay on the land for fertilizer.

Enemies of the Pecan. — The Twig Girdler or Sawyer bug is perhaps the worst enemy of the pecan especially while the trees are small as by cutting off the branches it makes them illshaped and sometimes ruins the tree entirely, but after the trees are 4 to 6 years old a moderate amount of this pruning is an advantage as it increases the bearing surface of the tree. This insect lays its eggs in the bark of the twigs and then cuts the twig off and it falls to the ground and in time the eggs hatch. All of these twigs should be gathered up at once and burned as by so doing the pest may be kept within bounds.

While small the trees should be examined occasionally for the pecan borer, a worm that bores into the tree and is easily found by the chips they bring out and drop to the ground. Insert a small wire and destroy the worms soon as discovered for if allowed full sway they may kill the tree outright or so badly cripple it that it will never be profitable.

Age of Bearing. — Seedling trees usually bear a few nuts at four to six years old and at eight to ten years about a peck of nuts may be expected. From that age on the crop increases very rapidly as a tree at twenty years frequently bears 200 to 250 pounds of nuts.

Grafted or budded trees begin bearing three to four years from the bud or graft.

The buds and grafts used in my nursery were taken from bearing trees and can be depended on to be true to name. When possible I send purchasers of trees samples of the nuts so that they may know what to expect from the trees.



SWEET MEAT.

SWEET MEAT—Nut medium size, ovoid in shape with very thin shell and full of fine flavored meat. The meats are easily taken from the shell whole and the nut is of just the right size to be popular as a desert nut, not too large and yet plenty large enough. Tree a vigorous grower and bears a good crop every year.

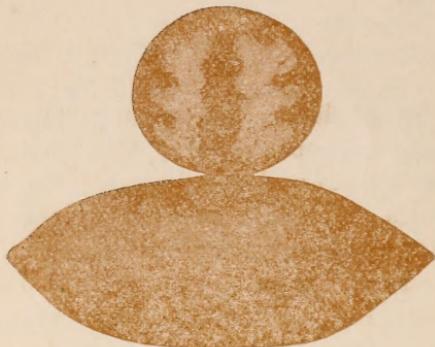


FROTSCHER'S EGG SHELL.



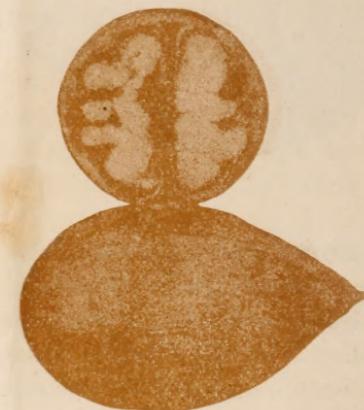
COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIAN.—Also known under the names of Rome and Pride of the Coast. This is a very large nut; shell quite thin and fairly well filled with a fine flavored meat. The size of the nut will sell it, as it makes a very attractive appearance.



VANDEMAN.

VANDEMAN.—Another of the old and well advertised sorts. It has the old true pecan shape as we remember it in our young days, long pointed at each end, and with a very thin shell filled with rich meat. The cut gives a very good idea of its shape, though reduced somewhat in size. Worthy of extensive planting.



STUART.

Prices of Trees.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

	Each.	per doz.	Per 100
Standard size, 2 to 3 feet, grafts or buds.....	\$1.50	\$15.00	\$100.00
Small size, 8 to 12 inches, grafts or buds.....	75	8.00	50.00
Small size 1 to 1 1-2 feet, grafts or buds.....	85	9.00	60.00
Medium size, 1 1-2 to 2 feet, grafts or buds.....	1.00	10.00	75.00
Large size, 3 to 6 feet, grafts or buds.....	2.00	18.00	150.00

OTHER VARIETIES.

Standard size, 2 to 3 feet, grafts or buds.....	1.00	9.00	75.00
Small size, 8 to 12 inches, grafts or buds.....	50	5.00	40.00
Small size, 1 to 1 1-2 feet.....	60	7.00	50.00
Medium size, 1 1-2 to 2 feet, grafts or buds.....	75	8.00	60.00
Large size, 3 to 6 feet, grafts or buds.....	1.50	15.00	100.00
Seedlings, Louisiana papershell, 1 to 2 feet.....	15	1.50	10.00
Seedlings, Common, for stocks, 1 to 2 feet.....	10	90	6.00

CHESTNUTS.

Japan Mammoth Seedlings.—Bears bright-colored, clean-looking, sweet nuts of fine flavor and immense size; the burs sometimes contain as many as five large nuts. The tree is similar in habit and

growth to the Spanish Chestnut, and makes a very handsome tree. Many of the trees bloom in the nursery the second year from the seed, and we have seen them fairly loaded with nuts at four years old.

Paragon, Grafted.—Bears nuts of very large size, and fine flavor. The burs often contain as many as seven nuts. The tree is a vigorous grower and abundant bearer.

Ridgley Grafted.—Not quite so large as Paragon, but very sweet and fine flavored. Tree very productive.

PRICES.	Each.	per 10	Per 100
Seedlings, 1 year, 2 to 3 feet,.....	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00
Seedlings, 2 years, 3 to 4 feet,.....	35c	3.00	20.00
Grafted trees, 3 to 4 feet.....	50c	4.00	

RUSH HYBRID CHINQUAPIN.

Destined to prove the greatest acquisition to the rich store of new things in horticulture that has been brought out in many years. It had its origin in that home of the sweet chestnut, Pennsylvania, and is in size about as large as that parent, at the same time retaining the shape and delightfully sweet flavor of the bush chinquapin. The trees bear young and abundantly, grafts put in during last April having clusters of nuts at this time, August 1st. The chinquapin is indiginous to the south and there can be no question but what these trees, bearing large, finely flavored nuts, will be largely planted in the next few years. Our stock of trees of this variety is very limited this season as the wood of it is scarce as yet. Price of one year trees, grafted, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each. I will sell but one tree to one party this season.

WALNUTS.

Japan, "Juglans Sieboldiana" and cordiformis.—The beauty of these trees, their rapidity of growth and the desirability of their nuts, make them the most valuable ornamental nut-bearing trees ever offered to the American public. The trees are as hardy as an oak, with large handsome leaves of a beautiful shade of green; very rapid, vigorous growers, assumings a very handsome form, and requiring no pruning. They mature early, bear young, and are immensely productive. Nuts are of high quality, borne in clusters of 15 to 20, and it is a decided success in this state. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25c each, \$2 for 10.

English or Madera Nuts—

PRICES.	Each	per 10	per 100
One year. 2 to 3 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	\$15.00

Black Walnut.—The common walnut of our forests. Grows rapidly and makes a very handsome tree as well as bearing large crops of fine nuts. Soon makes fine timber.

Trees 3 to 4 feet, each 15c; \$10.00 per 100.

